THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"SEEK YE THE LORD, ALL YE MEEK OF THE EARTH, WHICH HAVE WROUGHT HIS JUDGMENT; SEEK RIGHTEOUSNESS, SEEK MEEKNESS: IT MAY BE YE SHALL BE HID IN THE DAY OF THE LORD'S ANGER."—Zephaniah ii, 3.

No 31. Vol. XXX. Saturday, August 1, 1868. Price One Penny.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

A great deal of nonsense is talked about woman's mission and woman's rights. Strong-minded females, and weak-minded males, hold meetings, pass resolutions, and issue manifestoes with the object of placing woman at the head of the human race, and of proving that she is not only the equal, but the superior of man; but their only real success is in making themselves appear ridiculous.

It is perfectly true that in the great battle of life woman has not had fair play. Custom has tied her down, and confined her within certain unfair limits, which she could not break through without incurring opprobrium; but though it is wrong for woman to be kept down, it is equally wrong to exalt her above her natural and proper sphere. God designed her neither to be man's slave nor his ruler, but to be his "helpmeet."

Society in the nineteenth century is in a state of the most complete disorder. Its whole framework is out of joint. All thinking people feel that there is something wrong in its constitution, but fail to discover any effectual scheme to regulate and renovate it. Social reformers, male and female, start up in every direction, exhibit their rushlight plans which glimmer for a little season, then fade away again into obscurity. The world needs regulating, but the work required is beyond the power and wisdom of either man or woman to accomplish. Nothing less than the hand of God can grapple successfully with the complicated difficulties of the times, establish society upon a proper basis, and regulate the affairs of mankind so as to ensure permanent order, prosperity, and peace.

But the world are, and always have been, unwilling for the Lord to interfere with their plans and arrangements. They seem to think that he should confine himself, as far as this earth is concerned, to a sort of general providence in the works of nature, but should leave them to carry on their own affairs without check or inter-

ruption. When he has revealed from the heavens such principles as were necessary for the welfare of mankind, they have been rejected and despised. But it has been the hope and expectation of all the noblest minds of earth, that the Lord would one day make bare his arm in power to set in order the affairs of men, to sweep away corruption, tyranny, and false social systems, and establish among mankind the same harmony that prevails in the physical universe.

The dream of the Prophets, the prediction of the Seers, the theme of the inspired Bards, is now being realized. A divine social system, which will grow into a universal political system, is commenced. It is called by the world "Mormonism," by the Saints and by the heavenly hosts — "The kingdom of God on earth." Its present central location is in Utah. Though not yet perfectly free from the opposing and shackling influence of man's policy and laws, it has already given evidences of the divinity of its origin, and of what it is destined to accomplish, sufficient to fill the hearts of those who are looking for the day of redemption with confidence, joy, and thankfulness. Among the many benefits it is conferring upon its citizens, not by any means the least, is the determination of woman's true social position. In Utah woman is neither worshipped nor degraded. She is honored, protected, admired, and loved; but she is not invested with the garb of authority. Neither is she oppressed, abused, or lowered to the position of a mere minister to man's lust.

Woman's mission is to be man's companion. Apart from man she has no mission. Her earthly interests and her eternal salvation depend upon, and are identical with his. No woman on earth has drunk the full cup of bliss till she has become an honorable mother, and to be an honorable mother, she must be an honorable wife. Man alone can unseal the fountain of her joys, so that its full stream may flow in her soul. And she who passes through the strait gate into the celestial city, will stand by the side of a man to whom she has been given by the will of God, for "man is not without the woman, neither is woman without the man in the Lord," and "man is the head of the woman, even as Christ is the head of the Church, *and he is the Savior of the body.*"

In Utah every woman has the opportunity to find her proper place, that is, in the affections, household and eternal interests of some honorable man. If she remain single, it is her own choice; if she does not "fill the measure of her creation," and occupy that position to which the most sacred impulses of her nature urge her, it is her own fault. Not so in the world. Christian nations, so called, have enacted laws which prevent many thousands of the blooming daughters of God from honorably bearing the fruit of the body to His glory and their own. And should they bear it dishonorably, the indelible brand of shame is fixed upon them alone, while man, who shares the sin, and is before heaven the responsible criminal, passes by without reproach. In Utah the dishonor falls on the right head, and woe to the vile thief who steals woman's virtue, woe to the human wolf whose prey is woman's honor!

In Utah woman is free. Free to marry the man of her choice, be he husband, bachelor, or widower; free to remain single if she chooses. Free to reject unwelcome offers, free to offer herself in wedlock if she is so disposed. But she is not free, as in Christian nations, to sell herself to licentious men, whom the brute beasts would shame if they had not sunk too low to be abashed. In Utah all trades, professions, and employments, for which woman is naturally qualified and adapted, are open to her. Men have crowded women out of their places for many generations, what wonder is there, then, that they should try to raise themselves into theirs! Many occupations that do not require great physical exertion, which are now followed by men, might be efficiently filled by females, without robbing them in the least degree of their feminine grace, or the charms of their womanhood. Woman should not be forced by her helpless and dependent condition, either into marriage with an uncongenial partner, or into dishonor or poverty. Every position

which nature has adapted her to occupy, should be considered honorable, and her efforts to be self sustaining in any branch of physical or mental industry which she is able to cultivate, should be deemed worthy of all praise. And the protecting ægis of both law and custom should be thrown around her whole life, that she may be preserved from the arts of the selfish libertine, and never be crowded into any position contrary to her free choice. Virtue and purity are the great charms of woman; when these are gone, she is degraded in her own eyes, and becomes careless as to her future. Death to the despoiler of her charms is Utah's protection to them, and is God's safeguard as revealed to Israel.

Reproduction is the law of life. Every living thing produced according to the laws of God, contains the power of increase. This power continued in worlds to come, is the basis of man's exaltation, dominion, and glory. Any law, custom, or institution, which prevents the proper increase of our race, is not of God, but from him who is entitled Satan, who is the Destroyer. Hence Paul called forbidding to marry a "doctrine of devils." The exclusion of women from the companionship of men, by enclosing them in convents, or binding them by vows to celibacy, is contrary to God's laws, and is both unnatural and Satanic. Many pure-minded and devout women have been deluded into the belief, that a single life was holy and pleasing to the Lord. But the holiest women whose names are recorded in Sacred Writ, were the honored wives of righteous men, and their greatest earthly desire was to be mothers in Israel. Look at Sarah, Rebekah, Hannah, and Elizabeth! They were the honorable women of the earth, the favored of heaven, who conversed with angels and drew nigh unto the Lord. All the blessings which could be given them from on high, failed to satisfy them without the fruit of the womb. They knew the value of children—they looked beyond the pangs of maternity and the cares of family life, and saw the glory and everlasting increase of the sons and daughters of God in worlds without end.

But the women of modern times, whose eyes are blinded through the powers of darkness and the wickedness which has covered the earth like a flood, regard children as an infliction and a burden. God has created women to be wives and mothers. In this life to lay a foundation for the next. Here to bear the bodies, in the eternal world "to bear the souls of men; for herein is the work of the Father continued, that he may be glorified." This is woman's mission. The voice of nature and the voice of Diety within her whisper to her continually her destiny. Laws and restrictions which men have made,—in some instances inspired of Satan,—run counter to the decrees of heaven, and women are prevented from filling the measure of their creation. Untold misery is thus entailed upon thousands of the fair daughters of God, whose lives, affections, and powers of increase are wasted or misapplied, and eternity alone can fully manifest the mischief which has accrued from these foolish and inhuman enactments. Thank God, there is a spot on earth where woman is free to carry out her holy and glorious mission to the fullest extent, and where she can have that protection to which she is entitled. And thank God a new era in woman's history has dawned upon the world. A revolution in her social position has commenced, and its consummation will place her where God in the beginning designed her to be—at man's side; as his helpmeet, the mother of his children, the partner of his life with all its joys and griefs, the refiner of his rugged nature, his counsellor, lover, and companion in this world, and his Queen and the sharer of his glory in that which is to come.

"Woman is the glory of the man." Without her he is an imperfect being, comparatively undeveloped, unable to fulfil his destiny. God made her for him. Not for his slave, his plaything, nor his ruler. But to be part and parcel of himself. "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh." He is the head, and she must be guided by the head, or the whole body will be in disorder. Woman's mission, as opened up by the everlasting Gospel, is indeed a noble one. Although she is not called nor appointed to the seat of govern-

ment, she is endowed with a tremendous influence in the family kingdom. Upon her depends in a very great degree the nature and disposition of the children which she bears to her lord. Upon her depends, principally, the culture of their minds as they grow up in life; upon her depends, to an immense extent, the happiness, comfort, peace, and refinement of the household, and the well being, morals, and stability of the commonwealth. But her power in the state, although so influential, is not a governing and directing one, yet it is so vast and important that it should satisfy her highest ambition. Family responsibilities, for which she is created and adapted, need not and should not curtail her enjoyments, nor damp the fire of her genius. On the contrary, with that development of her powers which a proper marriage brings, her talents and abilities should be cultivated, strengthened, and improved. The realms of art, science, poetry, music, and all else which she can reach, are open to her, and the riches with which she stores her mind, can all be expended in the sphere for which she is designed, without the least necessity for stepping beyond into the place of him of whom the Lord has said, "thy desire shall be unto him, and he shall rule over thee."

Woman's rights are about to be brought before man in their true and proper light, and woman's mission will be demonstrated to the world, not merely in theory, but by the results of actual practice, and the time will come when the social problems which puzzle the "wise men" of modern times will be solved by, so-called, "Mormonism." Meanwhile, woman's mission is defined in Utah, where woman's rights are accorded to her and respected, and the social system growing up there, under the fostering care of the Great Father, will flourish and bear such precious fruit, that the world will wonder with great admiration.

CHARLES W. PENROSE.

THE MASS MEETING.

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THOMAS MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, in reply to the call of the meeting, spoke as follows:

Friends and fellow-citizens, we meet here for a grand occasion—to hail the coming of years of progress, enterprise and civilization. Science has overcome nature. The highway of commerce is now open for Eastern Asia, and no longer will Great Britain absorb in her own hands the commerce of the Indies. Young America speaks to-day, and her voice declares that the old time is passing away, and marks that coming age and generation which is now engraved on the book of time that shall never be eradicated or erased. (Applause.)

We have seen within the last few years, first the pony express spanning the mighty desert, next the stage coach, and now the iron horse. We, gentlemen, citizens of this grand republic, residents and people of Utah, speak to-day, and our voice is that we have a right to tell our servants that we want here amongst us this great work for which we have prayed, and for which we have labored. (Applause.) That, gentlemen, is the object of this meeting; that is what we are here for. It is to speak the sentiments of the people, to say what Utah wants, what Utah demands of Washington. (Applause.) We have long filled, and continue to fill, a territorial position; but, sir, that time is rapidly passing away, and soon our mountains will be populated, our mines worked, and speedily the ports of the nations of God's globe will be opened up to us.

The impression seems to be abroad that Utah and this city do not wish the railroad here. From what that impression arose God alone knows, not I. I have seen in my intercourse in this city that every man, woman and child wanted it here; wanted to speed their intercourse with the people

of the United States, of whom we form a part. (Applause.) They want no longer to pay great freights, and the people here know that the coming of the railroad will do away with this. Gentlemen, we shall no longer see the commercial pursuits of this city monopolized by a few large capitalists; but soon men of honesty and industry, with small means, will do a fair proportion of the commerce of Utah.

In conclusion, I will say that I heartily endorse every word of the resolutions you have passed. Every word of them is but an echo of my own sentiments, as I know and feel that it is of this people. (Applause.)

Hon. JOHN TAYLOR then read the following address:—

The Railroad! The railroad is now the great topic of conversation, and occupies the attention of all classes of men. The engineer in its construction, the contractor in his arrangement, the mechanic and laborer in giving the hard knocks, carrying out their plans, the farmer in providing the grain, beef, butter, and eggs, and the merchant in catering to the wants of all. All seem interested.

Already we are talking of former friends and associations; of railway visits to the east and west; of facilities for introducing machinery and merchandize; of our close relations with the old and new world, and the vast financial and mercantile changes to be introduced by this great agrarian leveller.

I remember very well the time when there were no railroads, or steamboats, or telegraphs, or gaslights. Very soon after its completion, I rode on the first railroad that was made in the world—the one between Liverpool and Manchester, England. They now form a net-work over what is termed the civilized nations of the earth, and penetrate the remotest parts; they have passed through forests, swamps, and morasses, over high mountains and low valleys, skirted bays, outlets, and promontories; their whistle has shrieked in the recesses of Egyptian darkness, and has awakened the sleeping echoes among the mummies of the catacombs; and while in Europe and America they have been fed with coal and wood, or oil, the dead of three thousand years have been rudely awakened from their mausoleums by the rustling, roaring, shrieking iron horse, and the Pharaohs - the Ptolomies of three thousand years ago, and of the then mightiest nation, whose pyramidal tombs have been the wonder of the world—have been brought into requisition to feed the ever craving maw of the locomotive, and their dried up muscles, flesh and bones, have been fried and frizzled and burned, to propel the rushing car. We have here no Pharoahs, nor Ptolomies, nor Nimrods, nor Nebuchadnezzars,—nor Antonies,—nor Cæsars,—nor Hannibals, no illustrious dead; but we have the living, wide-awake Yankee, the Dodges, the Reeds, the Stanfords, the Grays, the Youngs, and other celebrities. We have also the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Saxon, the Dane, the Norwegian, who are to-day with bare arm, strong muscle, and busy brain, with living energy, overturning mountains, shattering the granite rock, bridging the mountain torrents, piercing the hitherto supposed impenetrable cañons, filling up the valleys, levelling the hills, and preparing a pathway for the "iron horse."

It has been thought and charged by some that we are averse to improvements, and that we disliked the approach of the railroad. Never was a greater mistake. We have been cradled in the cities of the new and old worlds, where we have built locomotives, steamboats, gas works, and telegraph lines; nor have we forgotten our former predilections, sympathies, and habits. We have always been the advocates of improvement, of the arts, science, literature, and general progress; and whilst we abjure the evils, the follies, the crimes, and many of the lamentable adjuncts of civilization, we are always first and foremost in everything that tends to ennoble and exalt mankind. Who penetrated these deserts, opened these fields, planted these orchards, made these roads, built these cities, and made this wilderness and desert "blossom as the rose?" That is no mystery. Who was the first to hail and help build the first telegraph line? There sits the gentleman, (President Young). Who was the first to engage in level-

ling these almost inaccessible cañons? Brigham Young and his coadjutors. We believe not alone in theories, but in facts, in what the French properly call actualities. We like not to meet with babblers and theorists, and visionaries, but with matter-of-fact gentlemen, such as are around us here to-day, who like Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, are proving by their acts their devotion to science, progress, and improvement. We meet in friendly conclave with distinguished gentlemen connected with the eastern and western divisions of the railroad, who have been here to exchange friendly greetings with each other and with Brigham Young, and to plan for the greatest good of this great national enterprize. All men of deeds, and whose acts will live when thousands less practical will be forgotten. They are all erecting for themselves a monument more enduring than brass or marble. We hail these gentlemen as brothers in art, science, progress, and civilization, and whilst their hearts throb with a desire for the achievement of a great national highway, they will meet here a hearty sympathy and cordial co-operation; hearts as true, sympathies as strong, and energy as firm and enduring as that which inspires their bosoms. We meet on the level and part on the square.

I need not say that the railroad will produce very great changes in our financial, mercantile, and social affairs. Instead of the slow process of travel by ox and mule teams, we can convey our merchandize here in as many hours as it took us days. We shall be no longer isolated and alone, but be brought into close proximity with the east and west, and when this pioneer railroad shall be succeeded by others north and south, the facilities of trade and commerce will be enhanced. By their action we shall form a great connecting link between Europe, Japan, and China. This will be the highway of nations—the far east and the far west will be united. As cosmopolitans, we can stretch out our arms east and west, north and south, and shake hands with the world.

We have had within a short time our telegraph lines, and now the railroad. What next? When I was in Paris as far back as 1851 I saw a balloon, or rather a series of balloons, attached to which was a small steam engine to direct its movements in the air. Who knows but that not far distant these same distinguished gentlemen who are now planning for the railroad, may be consulting together here about stations and appliances for the conveyance and accommodation of passengers through the air. Some will say this is aerial or visionary; so were railroads in Stephenson's day. So were steamboats when Fulton first spoke of them. So was the telegraph till Morse broke the fetters and gave direction to the living, nervous cord.

Man by steam and electricity traverses the earth, seas, and oceans; let him conquer the air, and then, like a god, he will have subjected all the elements to his control; and then, if inspired by the great Eloheim, and governed by the principles of truth and virtue, he will be the true representative of God upon the earth. We hail, then, with pleasure this greatest work of the greatest nation of the earth. It is a work worthy of America in its inception, its progress, and, we trust, in its completion. We will bare our arms and nerve our muscles to aid in the completion of this great cord of brotherhood which is already reaching our borders.

I have heard of a few men of small minds who cavil at the terms on which it is to be built and the prices offered for labor. This is for want of better information. I am credibly informed that Prest. Young in his contract has been as liberally dealt with as others. Is our labor worth more than other men's? Shall it be said of us that we have not the same ability, energy and enterprise as other men? No, a thousand times no! We have no time to listen to croakers. The railroad must be done. The Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan and China want it; Great Britain and Europe want it; America wants it; and we want it; and with a hearty co-operation we say to those gentlemen who have come here as the representatives of the railroad, we bid them a hearty welcome to our mountain home. We sympa-

thise with them in their feelings, desires and labors, and we will be the co-laborers with them in this herculean enterprize, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we will accomplish the object designed, and not stop till the restless iron horse shall pass in triumph from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore.

Band played "Railroad Polka" and "Hard Times come again no more."

Mr. Hussey was loudly called, and made the following speech: "I am entirely too much of a Grant man to be a talkist, you will have to excuse me."

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Hon Geo. A. Smith being called, replied as follows:

I am very much gratified with the proceedings of this meeting, and the resolutions which have been adopted. I certainly coincide with the Honorable Vice-President in his view of the necessity and certainty of the railroad passing by our city. We started from Nauvoo in Feb., 1846, to make a road to the Rocky Mountains. A portion of our work was to hunt a track for the railroad. We located a road to Council Bluffs, bridging the streams, and I believe it has been pretty nearly followed by the railroad. In April, 1847, President Young and 143 Pioneers left Council Bluffs, and located and made the road to the site of this city. A portion of our labor was to seek out the way for a railroad across the continent, and every place we found that seemed difficult for laying the rails, we searched out a way for the road to go around or through it. We had been here only a short time until we formed the provisional government of the State of Deseret, and among the subjects of legislation were measures to promote and establish a railroad across the continent. In a little while we were organized into a Territory, and during the first session of the Legislature a Memorial to Congress was adopted and approved March 6, 1852, upon this subject, the substance of which has been reiterated by the gentlemen who have spoken to-day. Speaking of this railroad being necessary to develop the mineral and other resources of the continent and to bring the trade of China and the East Indies across this continent, we considered it then, and so represented it in our memorials. And we know that it was a work of necessity, involving only a question of time, and it looked to us as if the work would have been accomplished long ere this.

Two years afterwards the matter was again under consideration, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, in which the route the Railroad should take was pointed out, and singular it is that the route indicated in that memorial has been followed to a very great extent in the location of the road thus far. All these matters we have regarded with a great deal of interest, and yet, when I was in Washington, in 1853, I was told by a Reverend gentleman that we were "opposed to a railroad." I told the man that he must be very ignorant of the wishes and views of the people here, or else he gave us credit for being very fond of ox teams and "horn telegraphs."

In a memorial to Congress, from the Legislative assembly of this Territory, adopted 1858-9, it is said "a great band of union throughout the family of man is a common interest; a central road would unite that interest with a chain of iron, and would effectually hold together our Federal Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest, thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in time of peace, and steadily enforcing our rights in time of war."

These are among the sentiments that were advanced in the first three memorials. I am very much pleased to see and realize that the work is now in progress, and that our friends are all united in its accomplishment. It will not be long before we have the cars running from the head of the Colorado to the North Pole, or in that direction, I will not pretend to say how far. The work which is before us will soon be accomplished; it only requires unity. The necessity of being 105 days—the length of time it took me and my family to move from the Missouri river here—will soon have passed away. The receiving of four or five mails a year is obsolete. For several years, about October, ox teams would come in loaded with mail matter that had been mailed the previous October,

and seven months after. All these things are improving, and it will soon be that our friends down yonder will be willing to let us have Christian literature through the mails without paying letter postage on it. (Laughter.) These are among the advantages we will enjoy when this road gets through. Peace and progress to the movement!

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

THIS SEASON'S EMIGRATION.

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Our emigration for this season is closed. The Saints who intend reaching Utah this season are now on their way. Most of them, if not all, have by this time arrived upon the western continent, and are making the best of their way towards their future home in the mountains. In taking a retrospect of the work accomplished this season, we can but recognize and gratefully acknowledge the hand of the Lord in the whole matter from first to last. Whether it has been in moving upon President Young and the Saints in Zion to make such a liberal and earnest effort to gather the poor; in opening up the way for those who were placed in peculiar and difficult circumstances here; in guiding us in the chartering of vessels for terms favorable to the people; or in giving such good success to our labors in getting the Saints on shipboard, properly organizing them, and starting them full of joy and praise on their long journey; the Lord has directed, controlled, and overruled all things for good. We bow in humble reverence and thanksgiving for his wisdom and mercy.

Including those who have gone in vessels not chartered for our emigration, we have sent from this port during the present season 3,232 souls. These have been brought together from all parts of the United Kingdom, from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, from Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, without accident or injury to any single soul, so far as we are aware. The weather has been most propitious. The absence of rain, so unusual in England at this season of the year, has been a great blessing to the emigrating Saints, who would have been subject to much inconvenience and unpleasantness if exposed to the wet while getting on board ship, and passing the inspection of the Government officers. The bright sunshine, the clear blue sky, and the balmy air, have been in consonance with the cheerful smiles, the glad hearts, and grateful feelings of the pilgrims to Zion. As the smile and blessing of heaven have been upon them in their going forth, so may it continue till their arrival in our mountain home.

At one period of this season's operations, the way seemed cloudy and dark in regard to obtaining ships on such terms and at such times as would be suitable to the Saints. The clouds, however, have been providentially dispersed, and fair weather has beamed upon our business arrangements as well

as upon all nature. Vessels have been dispatched as near as possible to the time indicated in our instructions from the President, and we believe that the passengers will land and arrive at the terminus of the railroad at such times, and just as fast, as it will be found convenient to forward them thence to the mountains. Our emigration has, this season, been forwarded part by sailing vessels and part by steamships. The reasons for this have been explained in former numbers of the STAR. The *John Bright*, the *Emerald Isle*, and the *Constitution*, are sailing vessels, and started respectively on the 4th, 20th, and 24th June. The *Minnesota* and the *Colorado* are steamships, and started, the former on the 30th June, and the latter on the 14th July. All things being taken into consideration, these were the most timely and favorable arrangements which were in our power to make, and we are exceedingly thankful that through the good hand of God all has passed off so satisfactorily. We hope and pray that the same blessings which have attended our efforts in starting the Saints from Europe across the seas, will attend our brethren in the States, who have the important duty of receiving and forwarding the emigration on their land journey.

The first news of the call made by President Young for donations to gather the poor from abroad, caused great rejoicings throughout this Mission. The hopes and anticipations thus created, were heightened by letters received by the Saints from their friends in Zion, until such enthusiasm began to prevail, that it became our duty to throw a little cold water upon the wild-fire. We endeavored, both by public preaching and through the medium of the STAR, to modify the enthusiasm of the people, without weakening their faith or destroying their hopes. But, notwithstanding our cautions, and the efforts we made to direct them to a reasonable and consistent course, some, through giving greater heed to letters from their relatives than to the counsel of the Elders in their midst, brought themselves into trouble and distress. Many very unwise letters have been received from people in the valley, who ought to have had better judgment and greater discretion. Some have sent means sufficient to emigrate one member of a family, with the assurance that upon application to this office, the balance necessary to emigrate the whole family would be furnished. Others have sent word to their relatives here to sell off their furniture and prepare to leave, without forwarding a cent to aid them, but with the startling information that every Saint would be gathered from Europe this season. And others have not only written to the effect that all would be helped away, but have advised their friends to expend their means not for their own emancipation, but to purchase all kinds of articles—many of them useless—to take with them, while depending upon the Church for their emigration, and even going so far as to advise those who had means, to keep it from the knowledge of the Elders, thereby encouraging and advising a spirit of sponging and deceit. Some of the Saints here have been wiser and better disposed than their would-be advisers in the valley, and have repudiated the foolish counsel which has been sent; but others have been led away by it to their own sorrow and embarrassment. Applications for assistance have poured in upon us by the bushel, till our desk has almost groaned beneath the load, and our eyes have grown weary in looking upon them. Many of the applications we have been compelled to refuse, much to the chagrin of those who had been led to believe that every member of the Church in Europe would be helped away. Those who could not be assisted, and who through foolish

advice have given up their employment, and the tenancy of their habitations, have received what we hope will be a permanent lesson. We trust they have learned that their proper counsellors are the Elders whom the Lord has appointed to direct them, and not irresponsible advisers at a distance. And we really hope that zealous and enthusiastic people in Utah will also learn a lesson on the principle of wisdom, and avoid a repetition of their folly another season. By taking this hint, they will save much unnecessary trouble here, and preserve to themselves the confidence of their friends, which they are liable to forfeit by their unreasonable epistles.

The means which were placed at our disposal for the emigration by President Young, we have endeavored to use to the best advantage, according to his instructions and the wisdom of the Spirit imparted to us. The oldest members of the Church in England who have been faithful, have been sought out and assisted. Some had been in the Church from the commencement of the work in this country, thirty-one years ago. All these have been sent away with but one exception. Others who had faithfully clung to the kingdom for thirty, twenty-five, or twenty years, have been delivered from their bondage, and are now enjoying what they have desired for many years. A very great many who lacked a small amount for their emigration, have been supplied with the deficiency. The assistance thus bestowed has been spread over all the Mission, every Conference, more or less, receiving some help. We have endeavored to extend the blessing of deliverance as far and as consistently as we could, seeking constantly and earnestly for wisdom from on high, that we might feel the witness of the Lord's approval.

We have been compelled to deny many urgent requests for assistance, in consequence of lack of means. This has been done with sorrow. We are acquainted with the indigent and trying condition in which many of our brethren and sisters are situated, and we should have had great joy in calling them to come forward, if it had been possible to assist them all. We hope they will be patient in their disappointment, and still trust in God, who will open their way in his good time. And we take this opportunity of exhorting them to commence at once to make the best and wisest preparations they possibly can for the next season's emigration. They should begin now to save up from their weekly earnings as much as possible towards their own deliverance, so that should help come again next year, all may have something of their own to increase their chance of being assisted. If each member of the Church in the Mission, or even each head of a family, were to put by only sixpence per week for the year, what a nice little sum would thus be on hand to swell the amount forwarded from Zion!

For the comfort of those who are left behind, we remind them that the work on the Great Railroad, on which many who have emigrated this year will be engaged, will be paid for in money, which will give those who have been assisted the opportunity to repay what has been advanced to them, and thus enable the President of the P. E. Fund Company to send for many more next year. The near approach of the railroad, and the changes it will bring, will also no doubt open a market for the stock in the hands of the President, which will place more means at his command for the gathering, which he will be only too glad to use in the good work, for brother Brigham loves the Lord's poor, and his heart is set upon their deliverance. Then let all be encouraged, and strive by faith and good works to obtain the blessing another season.

The work of the gathering will be continued as the Lord shall direct, from year to year, until all his people are brought to Zion. A great work has been done the present season. When we think that more than three thousand of our brethren and sisters have in one year been taken from poverty and bondage, and are now wending their way to the tops of the mountains, to help build the latter-day kingdom, joy should swell our bosoms, and our grateful thanks should go up in unison to our Father in heaven, and our confidence in his word should increase, that he will not leave his people to perish in Babylon.

The Latter-day Saints Emigration from Europe in 1868, includes from England, 1845; Wales, 232; Scotland, 193; Ireland, 16; Channel Islands (Jersey), 24; Isle of Man, 5.—Denmark, 540; Sweden, 216; Norway, 63; North Germany, 3.—Switzerland, 41; Italy, 8; Bavaria, 2; France, 1, and Netherlands, 3, making a total of 3,192 souls; besides returning missionaries from British Isles, 29; Scandinavia, 8; Switzerland 2, and Netherlands, 1—Total 40; making a grand total of 3,232.

SUSPENSION AND APPOINTMENT.—Elder Edwin Walker is suspended from further ministerial labors in this Mission.

Elder R. E. Egan is appointed President of the Birmingham Conference.

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,

One of the Twelve Apostles, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles and adjacent countries.

ARRIVED OUT.—The S. S. *Colorado* arrived at New York on the 28th July.

DEPARTURE.—President F. D. Richards left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th July, to attend a Conference at Zürich, and visit the Saints in various parts of the Swiss and German Mission.

CORRESPONDENCE

AMERICA.

Steamship *Minnesota*, near New York,
July 12, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—According to your request, we write to you from on the face of the great deep, after an unusually pleasant voyage of 11½ days. The captain, officers, and crew, say that they never had such a favorable and delightful passage over the ocean before. No death occurred, although we numbered about 1,150 passengers, and crew 104. All enjoyed the best of health, with the exception of seasickness for a couple of days, and a few for most part of the way, though they have been very well for the last two or three days.

We realized your promise to the letter—viz., if we would keep the commandments of the Lord, that we would have good times and a pleasant voyage, for the fulfilment of which we feel exceedingly thankful to the Lord, and for the kind Providence which has watched over us all the way through. More delightful weather could not be

desired. The old people enjoyed themselves far beyond expectation. The little money you entrusted me with, or a portion of it, was spent to great advantage in furnishing the sick with little comforts, and the ship authorities have been very kind, as far as their law would allow. Captain James Price's conduct has been gentlemanly, kind, and upright towards us all the way through, and has given the greatest satisfaction, which is praiseworthy; also Mr. Roberts, the chief steward, and Dr. Buchanman. Through their aid and assistance, and the blessing of the Lord, we have been able to maintain health and comfort among the Saints, and all feel firstra e.

We had some singing and dancing almost every day, and peace and harmony prevailed universally in our little world. We held meetings twice on Sunday, once in the open air, and Elders J. Parry and Z. Jacobs addressed the audience. Great at ention was given by both Saints and strangers, and good feelings prevailed. On the previous Saturday evening, July 4th, we had a concert in the saloon, by the request of the cabin passengers, in honor of the glorious Fourth. The other evening a song was sung which contains the words, "Hail to Brigham Young," &c., and when it was finished, the whole people shouted hurrah, and we all swung our hats around many times over, in which the captain and others joined. We do not think that ever a company crossed the ocean more pleasantly and comfortably, which is also the feeling of the captain and officers, and we all acknowledge that we were highly favored of the Lord with good weather, health, and prosperity. We had our prayers every morning and evening. I think I mentioned that we divided our company into 4 departments, and subdivided it into 11 wards, and all things worked harmoniously.

I am now at brother Clawson's office, all well. Two of the passengers were unwell, but all passed the doctor this morning. We land to-morrow morning, and proceed as soon as we can. I am now hurrying to return to the steamer.

Praying the Lord to prosper the remainder of the emigration as he did us, I remain your humble brother in the Gospel,

JOHN PARRY.

ENGLAND.

Steamship *Colorado*, off Queenstown, July 15, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—Having among other Elders been released to return home, and being now among hundreds of happy Saints being borne "with speed swiftly" towards the Zion of our God, I feel to say a few words to those to whom, with regret, we have had to say "good-bye, at least for the present.

While the Saints are so happy on board this truly noble ship, they do not forget to lift the voice of grateful prayer, and to petition for the blessings of heaven to rest abundantly upon President Richards, for his ever kind, fatherly, and cheering counsels, generously delt out with an affectionate solicitude that should and will, I know, by many, never be forgotten, for the watchful care which he has had over them; and many hearts beat in union to-day on board the *Colorado*, and their one-voiced prayer is, God bless President Richards for securing such a fine vessel in which to send us on our way rejoicing.

I need not mention anything in regard to our organization, as no doubt that will be attended to by more competent hands. Suffice it to say that all moves off most cheerfully, and now that all begin to understand their places, things assume a very comfortable appearance, and all things bid fair to give us a most happy, comfortable, and speedy voyage.

And now permit me to make a short sketch of my labors since my arrival in Liverpool, some two years since. After having remained in Liverpool a few days, resting from the fatigue naturally attending a journey of such a distance, and enjoying associations with President Brigham Young, jun., and many other brethren with whom I was acquainted, I received my appointment to preside over the Cheltenham Conference, under the District Presidency of Elder James Ure, with whom, and with the Saints of that Conference, I labored with great plea-

sure, although sometimes considerably exposed to the chilling winds and rains which were so prevalent that season. But according to the promise of God's servants, I never lacked for friends, and during the ten months that I labored in that Conference, I gained an experience that to me is priceless.

Shortly after President B. Young, jun., returned from visiting his mountain home, I was released from the Presidency of the Cheltenham, and appointed to preside over the Birmingham Conference. Previous, however, to assuming the duties of my new appointment, I visited, by invitation of President B. Young, jun., the city of Paris, where, in company with him, his brother John W., N. H. Felt, and other Elders then in the Mission, I had the pleasure of seeing at least a part (I presume it would have taken a person several years to have noted particularly the various articles comprising the whole) of the Great International Exhibition, at that time being held in the French capital.

I remained in Paris ten days, admiring that truly beautiful as well as magnificent city, and was especially interested in the wonders composing the Exhibition, which for magnitude, and taken as a vast display of the arts and sciences and combination of wealth and beauty, will probably not soon, if ever, be excelled by any Gentile nation. I was pleased to see our Zion represented, although with but a small collection; but she will hold her Exhibitions long after the might, power, wealth, magnificence, and grandeur of these old nations are buried in oblivion.

In the early part of May, 1867, I commenced my labors in the Birmingham Conference, which I found in a most excellent condition, spiritually and temporally. I have spent about thirteen months there, and have labored to the best of my ability. My health, as you are aware, has not been in a condition to permit me to perform many duties that I have felt desirous to perform; notwithstanding this, however, I have preached in the most public streets of Birmingham and other towns, and though often weak and tremulous, yet I believe I have never shrank from any known duty.

My English mission has been a short, but, to me, a very pleasant one, and one, too, upon which I believe I shall ever hereafter look with a degree of satisfaction, and I know I can reflect upon it with much gratitude to our heavenly Father; and with feelings of esteem and love do I especially remember my brethren, the Elders from Zion and also the local Priesthood, for their hearty co-operation while we have together been engaged in that which to me appears to be truly "a labor of love." They are worthy of greater commendation than words written or spoken can convey. Their works speak for them.

Dear brother Richards, permit me before closing to thank you most sincerely for your kindness to me, for your fatherly counsel and cheering solicitude, which you have manifested so often towards me during the happy time that I have labored under your direction. And now, the only thing that can or does in any way cause a feeling of sadness or regret, is the reflection that we are leaving so many behind whom we reverence, esteem, and love. But we draw consolation from the knowledge that the faithful sheep that are left have shepherds with them who are good and true, and who will watch over and care for them until they are brought into the great "fold" beyond the sea.

Your brother in the Gospel,

MOSES THATCHER.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

Copenhagen, July 12, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother.—I should have written you ere this, and thanked you for all the kindness showed me by yourself, and all in the office, during my pleasant sojourn in Liverpool; but you will excuse my seeming neglect, when you learn of my being sick and in bed all the while since my return home. As you know, I had a heavy attack of rheumatic fever while in Liverpool, and felt poorly, yet I kept up my strength and courage, that I could attend to my business until the emigrants had left. After I had taken leave of you on the 22nd ult., I took train for London, rested there one day, took passage for Hamburg, had

another day's rest, then started for Copenhagen, and arrived at 14, Lorentzengade on the 29 h ult., and found everything right. I tried immediately to resume my labors in the office, reading letters, preparing materials for *Stjernen*, &c., but my strength was seemingly exhausted, and I had to seek the cot. Beside that fever in my body, accompanied with the flying rheumatic pains, my chest was exceedingly sore, and a heavy cough troubled me very much. By proper nursing and medicine, I got rid of the fever, the cough abated, and now I am beginning to feel better, thanks be to the Lord. To-day and yesterday I have been up some time, and to-day I tried to write these lines to you. One thing I have reason to be grateful for in my sickness, that I have had so much strength that I have been able to dictate the manuscript for our *Star*, also to dictate answers to business letters, &c., so the duties of every day have been attended to.

Please find the enclosed Statistical Report for the past half-year, the Financial Report I will forward as soon as my improving health will permit me to make it out.

You will see that we have, in the past half-year, baptized 574 new members. The emigration has diminished our total number to 4,619, but I hope that we shall, before the end of the year, have filled up our usual total to 5000, which has been our average number for several years.

The reports of the Travelling Priesthood are cheering, and the prospects for the future continue to look bright, causing my heart to rejoice and to praise the name of the Lord for his goodness.

Besides the 175 souls of our people who sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of June in the *John Bright*, and the 627 on the 20th of June in the *Emerald Isle*, about 18 persons have gone in other vessels, making our total emigration from Scandinavia amount to 820 souls. My sincere prayer is, that they all may remain faithful, and reach the peaceful vales of the mountains in safety, which you promised them they should, if they lived up to the privileges of our holy religion.

Our returning valley Elders this season were—Hans Jensen Hals, John Fagerberg, Peter Hansen, C. C. A. Christensen, C. O. Folkmann, A. Larsen, and J. Wretberg (this brother got a passage from Gottenborg to New York). These brethren have done their best in the ministry, bearing a faithful testimony, and have been instrumental in bringing many souls to the knowledge of the truth. May God bless them and take them home in safety.

Elder M. Pedersen, who has labored faithfully in this office for years, was glad to have the privilege of going home, my best wishes for his welfare accompany him; also Elder John Skoldebrand, who had an opportunity of going, was glad for the privilege given him.

I have called to my assistance in the office Elder Andreas O. Bjerkan, a promising young man, who hails from the northern part of Norway, and hope to be able, if my health improves, to do the business in the office with the aid of one assistant.

The Presiding Elders appointed at present are—C. D. Fjeldsted, Travelling Elder in the whole Mission; J. Johansen, President of the Conferences of Aalborg and Vensyssel; Laurits Larsen, President of the Conferences of Aarhuus and Fredericia, J. Jensen, his assistant; M. Mortensen, President of the Conference of the Islands; C. Halvorsen, President of the Conference of Copenhagen; S. Gudmundsen, President of the Conference of Christiania, Norway; O. C. Olsen, President of the Conference of Stockholm; Geo. K. Riise, President of the Conference of Norrköping; S. Petersen, President of the Conference of Gottenborg, and P. T. Nyström, President of the Conference of Scona.

Since my arrival home I have been summoned to meet before the police court, to answer for my acting as agent for our people in the emigration business, not being authorized according to the new emigration law that emanated the 1st of May. On account of my ill health my case has been postponed until I can meet personally, and I suppose the sentence will be a fine, how large I do not know. It was not my intention to break the law, as I considered our people as passengers going to England to emigrate

from there; but it seems that the authorities here consider them as emigrants, though they made no contract here for the whole passage to New York. I have engaged a legal adviser in this case to assist me.

Not knowing anything further of importance to communicate at present, I will draw to a close, and beg you to accept my sincere love and respect, in which all here join, and I ask to be kindly remembered to all in the office.

God bless you and all your associates, is the fervent prayer of your brother and friend in the Gospel,

C. WIDERBORG.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

According to what might be entitled Baron Haussman's Apology, he has constructed, observes the *Athenæum*, during his reign of fifteen years, 85 miles of streets in Paris 80 of which are shaded by 95,577 trees. Paris and the environs now cover 19,595 English acres: the Bois de Boulogne, 2,107; the Bois de Vincennes, 2,000 acres; the Buttes de Chumont, 62; Mont Souris, 45; and the Parc du Monceaux, 20. The French metropolis now consumes 350 million quarts of water every twenty four hours; and it will receive 100 million quarts additional when the waters of the Vaune are conducted into the city, and the new artesian wells are at work.

The Democratic Convention in America has adopted the platform of immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union, an amnesty to all political offenders, equal taxation, and speedy payment of all public debts in legal tender, except where gold has been expressly provided. Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, has presented five additional articles of impeachment against the President, charging him with abuse of office patronage, with establishing government in the South without authority, and with corrupt use of his pardoning power.

EXPLOSIVE MISSILES IN WAR.—The Russian Government seems to be energetically prosecuting its idea of suppressing the use of explosive missiles in war. The Prussian Government is said to have agreed in principle to the proposals of the Russian Government on this subject, and to have proposed an international commission to determine the limits within which such missiles may be used both in rifle and artillery fire. This commission will probably meet in the autumn.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS IN LONDON.—The other day, a meeting of French exiles was held in London, whereat a letter from the Paris revolutionary committee was read, recommending an immediate rising against Bonaparte, with the cry of "Liberty or death!" M. Felix Pyat, a distinguished Democrat, proposed a resolution, which was unanimously carried, to the effect that, as Louis Napoleon had by his *coup d'etat* attacked the liberties of France, by his wars at Rome and Mexico degraded her, by his loans impoverished her, and by his last military conscription Bill aimed at the life of the nation,—all and every methods of combating tyranny, and getting rid of the tyrant, were justifiable.

The *Lloyd* of Pesth contains the following:—"The inhabitants of Jaszberenyi are in a state of great terror in consequence of a strange agitation of the earth. Since the 15th of June, when an earthquake was felt in Pesth and other parts of Hungary, there has been a certain agitation of the earth here once or twice in the day, but this agitation has now become a violent shock. Moreover, when the atmosphere is calm, a subterranean rumbling is heard. The people are completely terrified, being apprehensive that these phenomena are only the precursors of some terrible calamity. They have abandoned their houses, and live night and day in the open air. The churches are shut, and the religious services are conducted beneath the sky. The shocks are in the direction of south to north.